ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING FIGURES IN THE ROMAN CURIA.

Cardinal Who Is Said to Be the Pope' Choice for the Papal Throne-The Hall of Christ.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 .- There is no more that of Cardinal Gotti, who has just been made prefect of the Congregation of the from a family in the most humble circumstances, he has by study and innate ability become one of the greatest personal powers in the Church of Rome. For several years his name has been mentioned among those of Italian cardinals who were spoken of as possible successors of the present Pontiff, and it had been known even before his elevation to his new position that he enjoyed the favor and confidence of Leo XIII, but published reports to the effect that by that | broke down and cried like a child. This elevation the Pope indicated his preference for the succession is merely idle talk. Those in a position to know the sentiments of the members of the College of Cardinals, and their opinion is based on past events, say that if Leo XIII has a favorite for the succession his chances will be almost killed if | and applied for a patent on a bicycle on the preference were to be shown now. Car- | which he claimed that he had ridden over dinal Gotti may be the choice of the conclave after the present Pontiff shall have | tive power. The examiner wanted to see passed away, but if he is it will be because | the wonderful bike before granting a pat- a casual examination the fallen bricks aphe is one of the popular members of the Sacred College and not because Leo XIII | inventor promised faithfully to be at the has shown any preference for him.

The first case to be presented to The Hague International Tribunal will be that of the "Pious Fund," and relates to a sum of nearly \$1,000,000 claimed to be due the Roman Catholic missions of California from the government of Mexico. Archbishop Riordan, of San Francisco, has just sailed for Europe, where he will present the case before the international court. The man Catholic Church to help the Jesuit missionaries to prosecute their work what is now New Mexico and California. The Jesuits were expelled from Spanish dominions in 1767 and all of their property, including this fund, was taken by the crown, the fund being afterward administered by the Franciscans. The fund passed under the control of Mexico when that country secured independence from Spain. the property was sold and the Mexican government held the proceeds, but agreed to pay the Church 6 per cent. interest. When upper California was ceded to the United States the interest stopped, and in 1868 the Church authorities made a claim for the arrears. A commission was appointed to hear the case and the Church was awarded a little over \$900,000, which was paid by Mexico in 1869. Since that time there have | been no payments of interest, and Mexico repudiates the claim, holding that the com missioner in 1869 exceeded his authority Under an agreement made last May, each party to the dispute is to choose two arbitrators, who will meet and choose a fifth. The hearing will begin about September 1 and will close about November 15. A decision must then be rendered within thirty

X X X According to the report of an English missionary there is in the interior of Panay island, in the Philippines, a settlement composed almost entirely of Protestants under the leadership of a native pastor named Zamora, who had had no Bible up to a year ago, but who had taught his people as best he might from instruction which he himself had received in a few sermons of a native missionary named Manikau. The settlement is called Calvary Barrio and contains some two hundred houses and rbout 1,500 people. The setlement is in the township of Janiway, in which it is stated there are now at least 5,000 Protestants. Zamora is a cousin of the Zamora who was executed by the friars in Manila in 1874 for advocating the liberal education of the natives. It is said that he has realized that he did not know enough about the Gospel to preach it, but was doing the best he could with his limited knowledge, and now that the way is opened he is to study for the ministry.

A building that is in many particulars

unique is nearing completion at Chautauqua, and when it is finished it will be devoted entirely to the study of Christ. In it will be placed originals and reproductions of paintings of Christ, by both ancient and will be found, so far as it is possible to secure them, copies of every life of Christ ever published. Even the architectural style of the building was chosen because it indicates the age in which Christ came to the world, and the building, constructed of white brick, terra cotta and stone, follows the classic lines of the Roman-Greek; because at the time of the birth of Christ Roman architects were using and adapting Greek lines in their buildings. The Hall of the Christ, as it is called, stands at the edge of St. Paul's grove, and is reached by steps leading to a pillared portico from which entrance is made. Coatrooms are on either side of the entrance and over them is a gallery which overlooks the auditorium. The building is eruciform in shape, the eastern transept being devoted to works of art showing the Christ as idealized through the centuries, out of the temple, who tramped the hills life of Christ. Back of the platform of the auditorium is an arch which will be occupled by a large statue of the Master.

PATENTS ON PING PONG.

Peculiarities of Crank Inventors as Disclosed in Patent Office.

Washington Post. The craze over ping-pong and the con-

to the other hangers-on at the links. This sudden increase in the number of applications for patents on golf and ping- | where, dirty, unkempt, half clothed and pong appliances is no surprise to the older low browed. officials of the Patent Office, and more was deluged with applications for patents on roller skates and roller-skating devices, and so it has been from the outset, every toy or game that becomes popular and has a run is soon followed by a flood of inventions and applications for patents from peonew out of which a fortune can be made in

In fact, the men in the department of

solete by the number of applications on the prophesying the speedly disappearance of one of the most purposeful and courageous the bicycle, for the reason that for three | men in history. years past the number of patents issued on bicycles and bicycle improvements has been rapidly lessening, so that for the past year only a very few applications have come in, which, for the most part, are for patents on coaster-brake devices and attachments. For the present golf and ping-pong are all the rage, and every one who fancies plished. One of these is to provide elabthat he has a new idea on either of the two games loses no time in getting it patented in the hope of making a fortune out A child's interest is so easily aroused that of it. A Boston man who manufactures many attractions prove confusing and golf equipments has taken out one hundred putents on golf balls alone. Lieut. Cleland development. He considers that an iron Davis, of the Navy Department, and a resident of this city, has also taken out patents on golf balls. The English have frequently Noah's ark will make an ample list for a stated in their humorous publications that boy under six years of age. If another Americans will patent anything from a hole | toy is supplied one of the three should be in the ground to a bagful of wind, doubt- taken away, it being extremely desirable less little realizing that some day Ameri- that a child's attention should be concencans would actually take out patents for trated on a few things at a time. The the holes in the ground used in a game genius was too slow and stupid to im-

Such is really the case, an enterprising boy or girl to sing and dance and give Washingtonian of the name of Lewis hav- recitations for friends. He qualifies this ing invented and patented a new kind of statement with another that to do these hole for golf, a hole that expert players things in a class, or before his parents have pronounced a vast improvement on only, is quite another matter, and may be the old variety. In the realm of ping-pong permitted in moderation. Everything to most of the applications now being filed make a child's egoism die out should be are for patents on "pickers-up," a device encouraged. "It is impossible," he sums used in the game for removing the ball from corners and places where one does not care to use the hands. The officials and examiners of the de-

partment of games and toys have more to

Office, all such matters as perpetual mo tion, etc., being referred to them for action The chief examiner of this department stated a few days ago that after all the ridicule and efforts on the part of press and schools to show that perpetual motion was a thing out of the question there were at that moment one hundred unread, unanswered and pending applications for patents on perpetual motion machines lying

He stated further that as a rule the persons seeking patents on perpetual motion are not mechanics or residents of manufacturing districts, but farmers ignorant of the first principles of mechanics, who write to the examiner trying to impress upon him the necessity for the utmost secrecy and the enormous value and importance of the machine in question. The first patent applied for on a perpetual motion machine was in England in 1632, since interesting figure in the Roman curia than | which time the number has increased instead of falling off. Some of the cases are very pathetic. For instance, several years ago a big Frenchman, a mechanic, living Propaganda by Pope Leo XIII. Coming | in Massachusetts, applied for a patent on | perpetual motion machine, and as usual he Patent Office insisted on a practical emonstration of his invention.

up in the model room of the Patent Office. was an immense blunderbuss of an affair, and, according to the maker, not quite completed and ready to run. The chief exminer looked the machine over and in a few words showed the Frenchman why it would not run. The poor fellow at once saw the examiner was right, and was so overwhelmed with disappointment that he man had actually been starving himself and his family in order to get the means waste on a foolish and worn-out theory. One of the curious things about these cranks is their remarkable confidence in their ability to perform things utterly impossible up to the very moment of the test One man came to the examiner recently a large portion of New York without moent, and with the utmost assurance the Patent Office to meet him on a certain date. It happened to be a holiday, but the examiner waited patiently all day for the inventor of freak bicycles, who failed to show up. His promise was doubtless made e on hand, but when he found on trial that | nent object in Venice. is pet theory would not work he subsided. Another favorite invention is that of "religious or Scripture playing cards," by magine they can wean the wayward young man from poker and seven-up. The office inventions on cards and dice. The de proving a bonanza for the inventor, while Mr. I. N. Richardson, of Malden, Mass. who invented what are known as "squeeza person may read his hand without opening it, has realized an independent fortune from this simple contrivance.

CHRIST IN ART.

A Protest Against the Prevalent Picture of the Master.

Brooklyn Eagle. One of the clergymen in this city has made his protest against the prevalent type of Christ in art. His protest is timely, for, instead of improving on the precedents established by the old masters, the painters of our time are only refining upon the Christs of Germany and Italy, and continue to believe that the man who wandered about the hot fields of Palestine, sleeping in the open air and living like a peasant, was a man of peaches and cream complexion, sleek, golden hair, immaculate in respect of dress and perpetually wearing an expression that if we were to see it on a living face we should consider it to be polite boredom. Nor is the objection to the pictured Christ confined to facial expression and impossibilities in dress and grooming; it is the type that is wrong. Ninety-nine in every hundred of the uncounted pictures of the Lord are offensive because they lack truth of environment, and because they show a weak, lackadaisical man, instead of a strong individuality. Christ was a leader. Not only did He win the apostles to Him, but He drew the multitudes. One who does that sort of thing is not a pretty man, not a man nice in his manner, not a man who minces words and moves feebly, but a man of vitality and courage, who says what he means, who has such faith in himself that he cares nothing for opposition, whose mission in life he is determined to fulfill. The man with whom the majority of painters have familiarized us is a milksop. This unfortunate type results from an

extreme of reverence in those who made t. The painters feared to impart the grosser attributes of humanity to an ideal. They stained the spiritual with as little of the earthy as it was possible to concede and continue the shape of man. The result was a compromise in which there was none of the substance and vigor of the man, and in which it was impossible to represent the purity or tenuity of spirit. Their Christ was a girl, and one of chlorotic tendency. Is it possible they thought a Christ like this was most admired by women worshipers? It is time for a reaction, for we have hints of it in other arts as well as in pictures, the poetry of the Christian religion preferring a man who lacks the obvious traits of manliness. while in oratorio the words of Christ are almost invariably given to a high tenor, a custom that has been recently broken by assigning the part to a baritone.

He who scourged the money changers of Judea, who from His birth in a stable to His death at the hands of public executioners, knew none of the softness of life, we may be sure was not the kind of teacher that was embodied from the respect and timidity of the early painters. The American Page painted what was known as "the butcher Christ," in which he tried to emphasize exactly those phases that the older painters had repressed, and more recently Munkacsy has painted a "Christ Before Pilate" and a crucifixion in which the central figures tinued Interest in golf has resulted in a were modeled from Hungarian Jews with flood of applications pouring in upon the | which the painter was familiar. Tissot, Patent Office for patents on most every- | the Frenchman, who studied for some thing used in these games. One man has years in Holy Land, came still nearer to actually invented a dumb caddy, an auto- | the possible type, for he painted the Jew maton that never shirks duty and does not of Palestine, while the crowds that figrepeat what you have said to your best girl | ure in the sacred pictures are not clean persons glowing in robes of crimson and blue, but are like low-grade crowds every-

If carried to extremes of realism the art especially those in the department of games | of Munkacsy and Tissot would be more and toys. Years ago, when the roller-skat- offensive than the art of Raphael, Tintoing craze swept over the country, the office | retto and other goody-goody men-fine colorists, good composers, if you like, but indifferent diviners and creators of character -yet there is no reason why sacred art should be any more realistic than landscape art, or the genre of the academies of the present day. The medium should ple who think they have found something | be sought. There must be a veracity that will assure us of the painter's knowledge, and a refinement, a spirituality that will win us to his ideal-a higher ideal than games and toys are able to tell in advance | he can ever express, but which he can hint when a toy or game is going to become ob- in form and color. And there must be a doing away with the maudiin, weak, efdevice in question. At present they are | feminate figure that has so long stood for

Overstimulation of Children.

New York Evening Post.

Professor Barnes cautions parents against the overstimulation of young children, and cites various ways in which this is accomorate playthings in large quantities, which have, he says, a bad influence on children. engine with two or three cars, a good supply of building blocks, and one limited professor deprecates many of the summer imported from England and which British outings given to children, considers travel bad, and condemns in wholesale fashlon the "sin," as he puts it, of allowing a little

> would be too simple." Mrs Austin's new dress?

up, "to arrange a life for a child that

EXPERIENCE OF A PARTY OF BOS-TONIANS IN VENICE.

Some Interesting Details Concerning the Calamity-Structure Was Being Tested.

Ario Bates; in Boston Transcript.

The calamity which this morning came upon Venice in the falling of its noble Campanile is one shared by the whole rivilized world. Probably no other tower in Europe was so well known or so widely loved. No traveler could think of Venice without seeing in inner vision the golden At considerable expense he had the ap- angel which soared above the Piazza of paratus transported to this city and set S. Marco; and in paintings, engravings, Grand canal has undermined the plazza. has been familiar to every land where art

> Now an unsightly heap of disintegrated rubbish occupies the place of the tower and the golden angel lies prostrate at the portal book information, was founded in 888, although, of course, little trace of the original structure remained visible to our day, even to architectural experts. In 1329 re-

engel so splendid above its nest of bells.

building was necessary, and brick was used as before. An architect tells me that upon pear to be of the fourteenth century. The the steps of St. Mark's, and of realizing with a marble top. A hundred years later, 1517, the golden angel, nearly fifteen feet high, was set in its place, and for almost good faith, and no doubt he intended to four centuries has been the most promi-

Whichever way one approached the piazza, the Campanile was always the first obmeans of which certain good old people | ject to catch the eye; but it was especially is so flooded with such applications, all through the colonnade opposite San Marco. "Pious Fund" dates back to 1697, when it that most of the Ro- that most of those now filed are turned noble and splendid, and no traveler who was a song of color and of the joy of life; for the day, which she in turn transmits of them embodying the same general idea. Framed by the arch, it stood strong and has seen it is likely ever to forget the vice for spinning dice, recently invented, is beauty and impressiveness of the sight. unprotected, and singularly enough appears ers" on playing cards, by means of which birds, which are so tame that they fly to Campanile, and if to-night one should cry the hands and shoulders of anyone who offers them corn.

When we arrived at Venice some days ago, workmen were examining the Campanile, and startling the birds by lettinig fall bits of brick or mortar as they tapped at the tower in swinging chairs. For a couple of weeks the work has been going on, and yesterday (Sunday) a crack was discovered, which on the north side ran half way up near the northeast corner.

THE CROWD WAS WARNED. Last evening for some reason there was but one of the barges of singers on the Grand Canal, and around it was gathered a flotilla of hundreds of gondolas. About 10 o'clock, in the midst of a gay song, cry was raised to break off the music, as the King of England was dead. The incident | man, can fail to appreciate it keenly. was most dramatic, and for the time we did not doubt the authenticity of the news. When we came to our hotel, however, we learned that on account of the widening of the crack in the Campanile the authorities had ordered the band in the plazza to stop playing. They feared lest the vibration should do harm, and for the same reason they had discontinued the ringing of bells. Some stupid person had misunderstood the cause of the stopping of the concert, people had lost their heads, and word had been telephoned all over the city that the authorities were paying a tribute of respect to England on the death of her sovereign. We went to the plazza and saw that even by lamplight the crack was distinctly vis-The cafes were in full operation, hundreds of people were about the Campanile, and had it fallen then the loss of life must have been very large. On Saturday afternoon, it may be remarked in passing, the weekly lottery was drawn in the Loggetta attached to the eastern front of the gathered on the very spot now covered by

uncalled for. looked for four centuries. In fifteen min- tree before entering the temple. utes the noble Campanile was a heap of | Thus far we have discovered only six of the plazzetta. Even before we were on | none in other localities.

few beams and masses of mortar showed | six inches in diameter, says, went to pieces like the "one hoss shay." The great bell is partly visible in the heap, and it seems to be exactly be- lawns or courts is made from this locust neath the place where it hung. The Campanile did not fall, it crumbled.

SIMPLY A COLLAPSE. Those who saw it, and two of our own party were on the plazza when the disaster of shrub is very common and familiar to happened, say that a cracking sound was heard, and that then the tower went down focating clouds, and that was all.

The mass left seems less in bulk than the tower, and the theory current in the gossip of this afternoon is that the lower portion has literally sunk into the ground. The gondollers, it may be remarked in passing, believe that the continual wash of the waves made by the steamers in the photographs and mosaics the Campanile | The theory is manifestly absurd, since the royal palace is between the canal and the

That so mighty a tower, 320 feet high,

This morning the sun rose on the golden could come down with so little damage is wonderful. Last night as we looked at the crack we decided that should the Campanile fall nothing could save the southern porch of St. Mark's, and that in all probability the ducal palace would suffer badly. The royal palace, which was within a score of feet of the tower, has a corner torn out, The Campanile, to give a little guide- but the damage is comparatively slight. The cathedral and the Palace of the Doges are absolutely uninjured. So selfcontained-if I may use the expression-almost so gradual was the subsidence that the jar has done no injury-so the director of the Accademia delle Belle Arti told one of the party-to anything in St. Mark's. The wonder of seeing that pile of brick and dust and marble still higher than the royal palace, covering the ground even to the the buildings around are untouched is something which I do not know how to put into words. By a singular and most poetic one might almost be superstitious enough to feel that it protected the golden front

The plazza without the Campanile is strange and mournful sight. Yesterday flagstaffs before St. Mark's, the Venetian standards on the cathedral itself, the dull gray-pink of the Campanile against the to-day it is mournful and sad beyond words. smaller without the tall tower which should over it. Not only Venice, but the world is poorer for the loss of this precious on the Grand canal, "Break off the music; the King is dead!" the words would be pathetically and poignantly true.

The rebuilding of the Campanile of St. Marco should be the care, and the instant care, of the whole civilized world. In a utilitarian age it may seem extravagant to say that the disaster should be treated like calamity of flood or fire which overwhelms property and life, but this is exactly my feeling. Subscriptions generous and instant are due wherever possible from every lover she had it would be wrong for the rest of Christendom to be deprived of a share in the work. The debt which the race owes to | beauty may not be a tangible one, but it is we owe to Venice is not to be set down in nicely ruled columns of dollars and cents, but no sane man, certainly no cultivated "This should be the concern of Italy first," the director of the academy said this morning, the tears in his eyes, "next of Venice and then of the world."

QUEER CHINESE TREES. Trees Split Apart, Others Twisted To-

gether, Still Others Grafted.

"Queer, aren't they?" said one of the party as they noticed the tree in the illustration. "Who's queer?" asked the little man with the short legs and large head. | control of all matters pertaining to the

The tree was of special interest to the little man, as he was collecting information about all kinds of queer growth of Chinese trees and flowers. 'No, not queer, just Chinesy," he re-

The tree is an ordinary evergreen. had been split up from the roots about six | beautiful array of saucepans. She uses a tower, and, of course, a crowd was then | feet when a small sapling, the roots having been carefully divided, and thus the debris. The papers this morning as- planted in front of the temple. The two sured the public that the experts had made | halves were placed three feet apart, each | putting on the vegetables. careful examinations, and that no danger to | having the same curve to the place where they joined, from which point it grew in the Campanile was to be feared. Efficient measure to protect it from further injury | its natural form. It was placed directly in had been devised, it was said; an alarm was | front of the door of the temple, between the door and the gate of the court, ten About half-past nine this forenoon we feet from the gate and thirty feet from passed the plazzetta, and saw the great | the door, as though it was designed that angel in the high place from which it has | the worshipper would pass through the

ruins. We had gone to S. Zaccaria to see | these trees. Four are in the north end of | the wonderful Bellini, but finding the light | the Forbidden City, in front of two of the poor had not remained. Coming out we | temples. The one referred to is before the were told that the Campanile had fallen. | temple in the winter palace, where Count The thing seemed preposterously incredible, | Von Waldersee's troops were stationed, and the sky line, and people were running mad- summer palace. Whether this particular ly toward St. Mark's. We took a gondola | kind of tree is confined to imperial grounds once, and in a few minutes landed at we cannot say, but thus far we have seen

shore we could see the heap of rubbish | The Chinese are fond of wrapping or which had been the Campanile. It was a braiding two, three or four sprouts of a mass of bricks and mortar that seemed to tree together, and allowing them to grow have been pulverized. I had never con- in that form. In the campus of the Pekin ceived it possible for a building so com- University there was a species of locust. pletely to disintergrate. The heap of mortar | which they call the Huai shu, and which and broken brick left when tearing down | by the way, is the best shade tree of north

SHOULD HAVE TOLD HER.

Mrs. B. (regretfully)-Oh! Harry, was that a secret?

Bilkins-Certainly; you haven't told anyone, have you?

you? You know that's a secret.

Bilkins-You naven't told anybody what I said to you last night, have

Mrs. B .- Of course not, I haven't thought of it since, I didn't know it

old buildings and everything had been re- | China, the two sprouts of which had been

loved which can be of future use, is the | wrapped together when small, and when aly thing to which I can compare it. A sawed down by the Boxers they were each here and there, but the most vivid impres- | Only a short distance from where the sion I got was the absolute crumbling. An | writer is now sitting is an apricot tree on American builder who is in Venice just now | which is an abundance of fruit. It coneclares that nothing could have saved the sists of four sprouts which have been neattower; that it had lived its life, and, as he | ly formed into a braid and have continued to grow until they are each three inches in diameter. A favorite decoration for

The top of the tree is cut off and the root of another the same size grafted thereon. The roots thus become branches, which grow downward instead of upward, and are covered with a dense foliage. This species all landscape gardeners.

A very interesting and attractive flowerng shrub is called Kan-chieh-mei. It is a as if sinking into the earth. The great species of plum, is used as a pot plant and angel toppled over, and dust rose in suf- grows two or three feet high. Every branch is bent or broken in as many ways as possible to bring them all close together, so that when it blooms-which it does before

it leaves-it is a mass of flowers. Perhaps the most attractive specimen of Chinese plant cultivation is the grafting of the chrysanthemum. They have a large, common weed called hao tze. In the early summer they cut the branches off this weed and in the place of each branch, as well as on the top, they graft a chrysanthemum stalk. The root of this weed is much stronger than the root of the flower, so that when they bloom the flowers are double as arge as the ordinary chrysanthemum, and in addition to this extra luxuriance of blossom all varieties of color appear on the same stalk. Blooming as they do in midwinter, they are very attractive. It goes without saying that a people who thus understand the grafting of flowers are not ignorant of any of the processes of budding, grafting or crossing fruit; as a result we are able to obtain very fine specimens, especially of the peach.

ENGLISH HOUSE SERVANTS.

Service in Mrs. Potter's Home Taken as a Model.

Good Housekeeping. Though a small establishment according to the English standard, Mrs. James Brown Potter's house may be taken as a model in coincidence the golden angel lies in the its excellence of rule and conduct. She very central doorway of the duomo, and has no men servants in the house, her has no men servants in the house, her of St. Mark's from the ruin which seemed superior person, who to a certain extent takes upon herself the duties of housekeeper, and seven other servants. The with the three great Italian banners on the | maid housekeeper is what is called an "upper servant" and has no communication kitchen. Each morning she goes to her mistress before breakfast, takes the orders to the cook, who is assisted by a kitchen maid. There are two parlor maids, whose duties are entirely confined to the drawing room floor. Everything to do with the drawing room, the dining room, the boudoir and the music and billiard rooms comes under their care. The two housemaids have their duties entirely confined to the bedrooms, the stairways and all such portions of the house as come in connection with bedroom service. A boy and a man are employed in the stable, while, of course, gardeners, who do not have anything to do with the house service, take care of the charming grounds in which Bray Lodge is standing. The etiquette concerning the costume of English female servants is rather curious, and to American ideas inof art and of culture the world over. Venice of Mrs. Potter's maid housekeeper wears no cap or white apron. She is usually expected to dress in black and to wear a small, neat silk or stuff apron. Her duties are only in connection with her mistress. not on that account the less weighty. What to do, and only sees after her lady's room, She has none of the housework whatever She does no dusting or sweeping, however, her charge being only the arrangement of the toilet table and the making of the bed. This important personage in the household has her own sitting room, where she also eats her meals, which are always brought up to her and served with as much precision as if they were to go into the dining room proper. When any guests are staying in the house and the ladies bring their own maids and the gentlemen their valets, they also take their meals with the housekeeper and are not concerned with the kitchen people in the least.

Next in point of social standing in the household is the cook, an important personage, whose realm is bounded by the back door on the one side and the dining room door on the other. She has complete "The Chinese?" "Why?" "Look at that kitchen, and has as her special slave and factotum a kitchen maid who does all such offices as preparing vegetables, washing up saucepans and generally looking after the 'dirty work' of the kitchen. Mrs. Potter's kitchen quarters are peculiarly complete. The kitchen itself is quite a picture f cleanliness and brightness, with its white-tiled walls, polished oak floor, and large gas stove as well as an ordinary "kitchener," as they are called here, and in the photograph the kitchen maid is seen

Each grade of servant in England is supposed to wear a different shaped cap. The correct shape for the parlor maid, for instance, who attends to the dining room, the drawing room and the lower part of the house generally, is a sort of modification of a mob cap, the crown encircled by a narrow line of black ribbon or velvet and the edge daintily frilled. A parior maid also wears a large rather elaborate apron with a bib. The housemaids, whose duties are confined to the upper and eleeping apartments in the house, wear a sort of threecornered arrangement, much flatter and less elaborate than those which are donned but the golden angel had vanished from the third is in a similar position in the by the partler maids. A housemaid's apron is very large and full, but has no bib. The hours that are usually prescribed for the English house servants are not speclally severe according to American ideas The cook and the kitchen maid are expected to rise first, usually about a quarter past 6, the others being expected to be about their duties by a quarter to 7 at the latest. Kitchen breakfast is served at half past 7, the dinner at a quarter to 1, tea at

> half past 4 and supper at 9. STRAWBERRIES IN ENGLAND.

A Crop So Abundant that Growers Have Lost Money. London Mail.

glorious strawberry season!" They are enjoying the prodigality of nature, for they are able to buy splendid strawberries at 2d. to 4d. a pound. The people who grow the strawberries are, however, of a different opinion, for the small prices they are obtaining are almost incredible. During the past fortnight growers, particularly in the Southampton district, have been having a serious time. They have sent up beautiful fruit to the markets to be sold by agents on commission, but in some instances have actually not received sufficient money to pay the railway fare and the

The following figures, which have been verified, give some idea of the price which the grower is obtaining for his fruit: For fifty gallons (300 pounds) 3s. 2d. was received; thirty-five gallons, specially fine fruit, 3s. 6d.; 100 gallons, 9s. For very special samples, twenty gallons brought 4s. 6d.: thirty-six gallons, 4s. 7d For thirty-six pounds one grower got back four penny stamps; another, for ninety-six pounds, got seven penny stamps, and a third, for seventy-two pounds, got 9d. One, still more unfortunate, on the sale of ninety-six pounds found himself in debt id.

to his agent. Another, on a consignment of 120 gallons, lost 12s. 6d. Some of the growers have left off picking. They pay 11/2d. per gallon (about six pounds) for picking. The other expenses make the total disbursement to about ad. per gallon. The worst minimum they think of is 6d, a gallon. The average price in an ordinary season is 1s. 6d. and 2s. Often in the early days of the season they get as much as 6s. and 8s. a gallon. But this year there were no early days, for the cold weather held the crop back, and then the hot weather brought all on together. As little as a halfpenny and even a farthing a Some of the growers are farmers who

gallon has been taken. have strawberry gardens covering sixty to eighty acres. But the great majority consists of small growers, whose sole hope for the year lies in their strawberry season. The outlook for them this season is a scrious one.

Origin of Perfume.

New York Press. The first perfumes were obtained by the combustion of aromatic woods and gums, and their original use was in sacrifices. to counteract the offensive odors of the burning flesh. Hence the Latin-per and fumare, "through smoke." Every man to his own perfume-and dogs and horses recognize in every man that individuality of effluvium without which neither could track its master. The highly educated pointer on the farm, the all-round hunter, takes his orders to find quail to-day, rabbits to-morrow, turkeys the next day, and so on, and when after one kind of game never allows another to interfere with his

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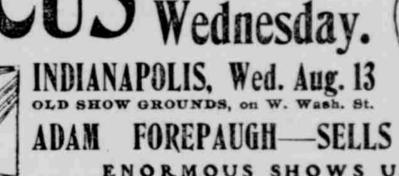
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